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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

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POETRY.

From the N. York American.

The following fervent lines are addressed to the two Episcopal Missionaries to China, Messrs. LOCKWOOD and HANSON, who sailed in the Morrison, for Canton, on Monday last:

Rejoice! rejoice! the church awakes!
Wakes from the sleep of ages gone;
The glory of her strength she takes,
And puts her robes of beauty on:
The bonds from off her neck are loosed;
Now doth she rise, as from the dust;
And, by the love of Christ induced,
To man proclaims his hope, his trust.

Still let the grateful pæan sound
A bolder and a deeper strain,
To HIM who hath her beauty crowned,
Nor breathed upon her heart in vain!
Her watchmen shall lift up their voice
On China's dark and distant shore,
And countless myriads yet rejoice
The God of Christians to adore!

Again! again! a louder swell
Of rapturous harmony, we raise;
And let the pealing accents tell
Of love, and gratitude, and praise;
Oh! let us own the Spirit's power,
That thus upon man's heart doth move;
As earth receives the genial shower
Which warms it into life and love.

And you, ye twain! whom God hath sealed
By the rich wonders of his grace!
To whom His spirit hath revealed
The glorious path 'tis yours to trace;
Still, as you bend before the shrine,
On which you've laid the gifts of earth,
Oh! may you feel the power divine,
That owned the thought, & called it forth.

Go forth! beyond the rolling seas,
The banner of the cross to bear;
The chains unloose—the prisoners free—
By His deep love, who suffered there,
The tale of Calvary unfold,
Till hearts are moved to pray—repent—
And Asia's dark eyed sons behold
The Friend of Man! the Saviour sent!

Go forth! and in each lonely hour,
Your God will still his promise keep:
And show His goodness, and his power,
E'en when your eyes in vigils weep,
And sorrow, like a flood comes o'er
To bend your spirits to its will—
He, who once spake upon the shore,
Can yet command, 'Peace, peace, be still!'

A thousand hearts for you will pour
To heav'n, the constant, fervent pray'r,
That on that dark and distant shore,
The Saviour's love you still may share;
And when within the arms of death,
The goal be reached, the race be run,
May this be still your latest breath,
"The battle's fought! the victory won!"

A. H. N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CELEBRATED WOMEN.

We had occasion to notice a few days since, two volumes, published by Carey, Lea and Blanchard, containing Biographies of Celebrated Women. We have since found occasion to admire the style of writing, and to fix a high estimate on the publication.—The subjoined notice of *Charlotte Corday*, (who killed Marat during the French Revolution,) is deeply interesting. She made the mistake which many at this day are committing, attempting to produce good ends by bad means.

U. S. Gaz.

"The day after she went to the Palais Royal and bought a sharp-pointed carving knife, with a black sheath. On her return to the hotel in which she lodged—Hotel de la Providence, Rue des Augustins—she made her preparations for the deed she intended to commit next day. Having put her papers in order, she placed a certificate of her baptism in a red pocket book, in order to take it with her, and thus establish her identity. This she did because she had resolved to make no attempt to escape, and was therefore certain she should leave Marat's house for the Conciergerie, preparatory to her appearing before the revolutionary tribunal.

Next morning, the 14th, taking with her the knife she had purchased, and her red pocket book, she proceeded to Marat's residence, No. 18 Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine. The representative was ill, and could not be seen, and Charlotte's entreaties for admission on the most urgent business were unavailing. She therefore withdrew, and wrote the following note, which she herself delivered to Marat's servant.

"CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVE,

"I have just arrived from Caen. Your well known patriotism leads me to presume that you will be glad to be made acquainted with what is passing in that part of the republic. I will call on you again in the course of the day; have the goodness to give orders that I may be admitted, and grant me a few minutes conversation. I have important secrets to reveal to you.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY."

At seven o'clock in the evening she returned, and reached Marat's antichamber: but the woman who waited upon him refused to admit her to the monster's presence. Marat, however, who was in a bath in the next room, hearing the voice of a young girl, and little thinking she had come to deprive him of life ordered that she should be shown in.—Charlotte seated herself by the side of the bath. The conversation ran upon the disturbances in the department of Calvados, and Charlotte fixing her eyes upon Marat's countenance as if to scrutinize his most secret thoughts, pronounded the names of several of the Girondis deputies.

'They shall soon be arrested,' he cried with a howl of rage, 'and executed the same day.'

He had scarcely uttered these words, when Charlotte's knife was buried in his bosom.

'Help!' he cried, 'help! I am murdered!'—

He died immediately.

Charlotte might have escaped, but she had no such intention. She had undertaken what she conceived a meritorious action, and was resolved to stay and ascertain whether her aim had been sure. In a short time the screams of Marat's servant brought a crowd of people into the room. Some of them beat and ill-used her, but the Members of the section having arrived, she placed herself under their protection. They were all struck with her extraordinary beauty, as well as with the calm and lofty heroism that beamed from her countenance. Accustomed as they were to the shedding of human blood, they could not behold unmoved this beautiful girl, who had not reached her twenty-fifth year, standing before them with unblanched eye, but with modest dignity, awaiting their fiat of death for a deed which she imagined would save her country from destruction. At length Danton arrived, and treated her with the most debasing indignity, to which she only opposed silent contempt. She was then dragged into the street, placed in a coach, and Drouet was directed to conduct her to the Conciergerie.

On her way thither, she was attacked by the infuriated multitude. Here for the first time she evinced symptoms of alarm. The possibility of being torn to pieces in the streets, and her mutilated limbs dragged through the kennel and made sport of by the infuriated rabble, had never before occurred to her imagination. The thought now struck her with dismay, and roused all her feelings of female delicacy. The firmness of Drouet, however, saved her, and she thanked him warmly.

'Not that I feared to die,' she said, 'but it was repugnant to my woman's nature to be torn to pieces before every dog.'

Whilst she was at the Conciergerie, a great many persons obtained leave to see her, and all felt the most enthusiastic admiration on beholding a young creature of surpassing loveliness, with endowments that did honor to her sex, and a loftiness of heroism to which few of the stronger sex have attained, who had deliberately executed that which no man in the country had resolution to attempt, though the whole nation wished it, and calmly given up her life for the public weal.

Charlotte's examination before the revolutionary tribunal is remarkable for the simplicity of her answers. I shall only mention one, which deserves to be handed down to posterity.

'Accused,' said the President, 'how happened it that thou couldst reach the heart at the very first blow? Hadst thou been practising before hand?'

Charlotte cast an indescribable look at the questioner.

'Indignation had roused my heart,' she replied, 'and it showed me the way to his.'

When the sentence of death was passed on her, and all her property declared forfeited to the state, she turned to her counsel, M. Chanveau Lagarde.

'I cannot, Sir, sufficiently thank you,' she said, 'for the noble and delicate manner in which you have defended me; and I will at once give you a proof of my gratitude. I have now nothing in the world, and I bequeath to you the few debts I have contracted in my prison.—Pray discharge them for me.'

When the executioner came to make preparations for her execution, she entreated him not to cut off her hair.

'It shall not be in your way,' she said, and taking the stay lace, she tied her thick and beautiful hair on the top of her head, so as not to impede the stroke of the axe.

In her last moments she refused the assistance of a priest; and upon this is founded her charge of being an infidel. But there is nothing to justify so foul a blot upon her memory. Charlotte Corday had opened her mind, erroneously perhaps, to freedom of thought in religion as well as in politics. Deeply read in the philosophic writings of the day, she had formed her own notions of faith. She certainly rejected the communion of the Roman Church; and it may be asked whether the conduct of the hierarchy of France before the revolution was calculated to convince her that she was in error? But because she refused the aid of a man as a mediator between her and God, is it just to infer that she rejected her Creator? Certainly not. A mind like her's was incapable of existing without religion; and the very action she committed may justify the inference, that she anticipated the contemplation, from other than earthly realms, of the happiness of her rescued country.

As the cart in which she was seated proceeded towards the place of execution, a crowd of wretches in the street, ever ready to insult the unfortunate, and glut their eyes with the sight of blood, called out:

'To the guillotine with her!'

'I am on my way thither,' she mildly replied, turning towards them.

She was a striking figure as she sat in the cart. The extraordinary beauty of her features, and the mildness of her look, strangely contrasted with the murderer's red garment which she wore. She smiled at the spectators whenever she perceived marks of sympathy rather than of curiosity, and this smile gave a truly Raphælic expression to her countenane. Adam Lux, a deputy of Mayence, having met the cart, shortly after it left the Conciergerie, gazed with wonder at this beautiful apparition—for he had never before seen Charlotte—and a passion as singular as it was deep, immediately took possession of his mind.

'Oh!' cried he, 'this woman is surely greater than Brutus!'

Anxious once more to behold her, he ran at full speed towards the Palais Royal which he reached before the cart arrived in front of it. Another look which he cast upon Charlotte Corday completely unsettled his reason. The world to him had suddenly become void and he resolved to quit it. Rushing like a mad man to his own house, he wrote a letter to the revolutionary tribunal, in which he repeated the words he had already uttered at the sight of Charlotte Corday, and concluded by asking to be condemned to death, in order that he might join her in a better world. His request was granted, and he was executed soon after. Before he died, he begged the executioner to bind him with the very cords that had before encircled the delicate limbs of Charlotte Corday, upon the same scaffold, and his head fell as he was pronouncing her name.

Charlotte Corday, wholly absorbed by the solemnity of her last moments, had not perceived the effect she had produced upon Adam Lux, and died in ignorance of it.—Having reached the guillotine, she ascended the platform with a firm step, but with the greatest modesty of demeanor. 'Her countenance' says an eye witness, 'evinced only the calmness of a soul at peace with itself.'

The executioner having removed the handkerchief which covered her shoulder and bosom, her face and neck became suffused with a deep blush. Death had no terrors for her, but her innate feelings of modesty were deeply wounded at being thus exposed to public gaze.—Her being fastened to the fatal plank seemed a relief to her, and she eagerly rushed to death as a refuge against this violation of female delicacy.

When her head fell, the executioner took it up and bestowed a buffet upon one of the cheeks. The eyes, which were already closed, again opened and cast a look of indignation upon the brute, as if consciousness had survived the head from the body. This fact, extraordinary as it may seem, has been averred by thousands of eye witnesses, it has been accounted for in various ways, and no one has ever questioned its truth.

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

"This is my own, my native land."

This is the language of poetry, and it finds a triumphant response in human bosoms all over the globe.

Whether it be the Greenlander in the realm of eternal winter, or the Arab amid the scorching sands of Zahara, or the Indian in his solitary wild, it may be said of each, that in his own clime there would he live, there would he die.

There is his home, there slumber the hallowed dust of his ancestors; there is his paternal mansion, in which his childhood was nursed, his childhood caressed and protected, and in his maturer years, instructed and admonished. It is his own language he speaks, and by which he communes with his kindred and friends around him.

Local attachments are among the strongest and most permanent of which our nature is susceptible. Who can imagine the feelings of an exile? Mountains may rise, and rivers may roll between him and the land from which he may be cast out, or from which he may have exiled himself; but memory and imagination can bring before him all that is lovely there, and by the contrasts, torture his bosom with the keenest pangs.

"How often," said Camillus, on his return from a voluntary exile, "how often did my native country spread itself before me with these hills and plains, the Tiber's silvery flood, this scenery, so familiar to my sight, and this sky, beneath which I was born and educated!" He felt that he had been injured, but with all her faults he felt that he loved his country still. He came indeed in the hour of disaster, and led forth her troops to victorious battle.

"The captive Jew hung his harp upon the willow, for his trembling hand could not sweep its strings, to the heavenly melodies of happier and better days.—He could not sing one of Zion's songs, for the effort woke within him affecting remembrances of home, and his native land.

"He wept when he remembered Zion."

Why weeps the invalid in foreign climes? Not merely that he may find a strange land, or perchance in his flight homeward, find an unlettered tomb in the caverns of the great deep.

But why need I multiply illustrations of this sort to American citizens. With what intense and impassioned feelings may they exclaim, 'this is my own, my native land.'

He may indeed share many of the beauties of nature, and blessings of society only in common with the dwellers of most other countries. But does he not feel the strength of at least one tie, unfelt almost any where else? Yes, it is her freedom, which more than any other tie, binds an American to his birth-land.

It is freedom's air that he breathes, it is freedom's sun that shines upon him.—It is freedom prized in his heart's just estimation above all price. It is freedom that kindles up in every visage the smiles of joy and contentment. It is freedom which invests with a charm the spot, otherwise most uninviting. The rock-bound sea-girt isle on our coast, where the fisherman spreads hisnets, may not win the heart of him who treads in the green vale, and beside the unruffled streamlet; but is not the tenant there as free as the sea-bird that waves her wing in mid heaven? Ay! amidst its eternal rocks would our hardy countryman linger while he lives, and mingle his last farewell with the murmuring of the billows that beat its shores!

But let me remark that in an American citizen the love of country should rise higher than mere affection; it should be with him a practical principle. In a patriot what is feeling without action? Our fathers loved this land, but they bled for it too. Had their patriotism been mere affection, sluggish feeling, their liberty would have expired in its infancy. Lexington and Bunker Hill, Boston and Concord, would not have been distinguished by their illustrious achievements, and their bones would not have been mingled with the soil of every state from Maine to Georgia.

Not long since on board one of our Lake boats, through the neglect of the cook, the coffee came on the table unsettled, to the great annoyance of those who preferred coffee to tea. During the repast an old gentleman in conversation with the captain, observed that he was much amused coming up the North river after landing at Coxacie; the Darkee came round ringing his bell.

"Gentlemen what come on board at Coxacie please step up to the captain's office and *settle.*"

"A good idea," quoth a wag at the far end of the table, "I say, waiter, take this coffee up to the captain's office."

THE PLANETS INHABITED.

We cannot discover any reason why all the planets should be provided with atmosphere, unless it was that they might all be habitable; but those planets claim our attention on another account. The axis of every planet, as far as we can discover, is inclined to the plane of its orbit. The effect of such inclination, like this of the earth, is a change of seasons—a change that seems to be calculated to increase the fruits of the soil for the benefit of man and beast. From the proofs already stated, and this additional circumstance, we infer, without hesitation, that the planets are all inhabited.

Scientific Tracts.

Consolation.—While General Greene of Rhode Island, was independent of all parties, he had a capital nack of soothing the dissapointment of beaten candidates, and on such occasions used to tell a favorite story, in a style of inimitable humor, which reconciled every body to the loss of office. We can give nothing of its spirit—merely the outline. A field slave in the South, to whom meat was a rare blessing, one day found in his trap, a plump rabbit. He took him out alive, held him under his arm, patted him, and began to speculate on his qualities. "O how fat! berry fat! the fattest I ebber did see! Let me see how I cook him. I roast him. No, he so fat lose all he grease. I fry him. Ah, yes, he so berry fat he fry himself; golly! how fat he be! No, I won't fry him. I stew him." The thought of the savory stew made the negro forget himself, and in spreading out the feast in his imagination his arm relaxed, when off hopt the rabbit, and squatting at a goodly distance, he eyed his late owner with great composure. The negro knew there was an end of the matter, and summoning all his philosophy he thus addressed the rabbit, shaking his fist at him all the time—"You long eared, white-whiskered, red-eyed son of a b——, you not so berry fat arter all noder!—*Bos. Free Press.*

It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briars that obstruct our way, than to sit down under every hedge and lament our fate. The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out much longer than that of a man who is constantly sad and desponding. Prudent conduct in the concerns of life is highly necessary; but if misfortune comes, dejection and melancholy will not bring relief. The first thing to be done when reverses come upon us, is not to lament but to act, not, sit and suffer, but to rise and endeavor to conquer adversity by industry and perseverance.

"Providence helps those who help themselves."

Dreadful havoc by Lightning.—The Formidable and Satel, Spanish slavers, captured on the African coast by British cruisers, had 712 slaves on board, of whom 296 were afterwards struck by lightning!

Insubordination; bad Company.

Habits of insubordination at home, and the company of bad boys abroad, are the two great sources of evil, which undo so much of what moral and religious instruction would otherwise effect. The current of parental interest is setting towards instruction to such an extent, as to overrate altogether its power—and the immense injury that comes in from such sources as bad company and insubordination, is overlooked & forgot. What folly, to think that a boy can play with the profane, impure, passionate boys that herd in the streets, six days in the week, and have the stain all wiped away by being compelled to learn his sunday school lesson on the seventh, or that children who make the kitchen or the nursery scenes of riot and noise, from the age of three to eight years, will be prepared for any thing in after life, but to carry the spirit of riot and subordination wherever they go.—No, children should be taught most certainly, but they must also be taken care of. They must be governed at home, & be kept from contaminating influence from abroad, or they are ruined. If parents ask how shall we make our children obey, we answer in the easiest and pleasantest way you can, but at all events make them obey. If you ask, how shall we keep our boys from bad company, we answer too, in the easiest and pleasantest way you possibly can, but at all events keep them out of the streets. The alternative it seems to us is as clear and decided as any which circumstances ever made up for man—you must govern your children and keep them away from contamination of vice, or you must expect to spend your old age in mourning over the ruins of your family.—*Abbott's Lecture.*

Learning a Trade.—There are many people who dislike the name of *mechanic*, and would rather than put their children to an honest *trade*, tug hard at their business, and live sparingly, for the sake of giving them a *college* education. They think meanly of him who wears the leather apron, and is not dressed up in finery and show. This we believe is the reason why there are so many pettifoggers and vagabonds in the world.—Many a son has been sent to college with the expectation of his parents highly excited—but like the fable of the mountain, he only produced a mouse. We think highly of our colleges and literary institutions, and rejoice to see them prosper; but we are more pleased to see an individual's mind turned in a right current. There are hundreds of lawyers who would have made better mechanics, and have attained a more comfortable livelihood; and we have no doubt there are mechanics who would stand high at the bar, had they been blessed with a liberal education. But if a child have talents, they will not remain hid; and no matter what his trade or profession is, they will sooner or later burst forth.—There are many distinguished individuals in the world who were bred to mechanical trades.—Many of the editors of our best conducted journals were mechanics, and do credit to the station they occupy. And our mechanics too, generally speaking, are the most industrious part of the community. They are almost always busily employed. But it is apt to be otherwise with professional men. They are often dilatory, lazy.—It is an effort for them to bend their minds to a difficult pursuit. They are well informed, because they spend much of their time in reading; but this is an unprofitable business, unless we have some definite object in view.

In these remarks we wish it not to be understood that we think lightly of professional men generally—for we do not. We wish to address ourselves particularly to those parents who are hesitating what occupation to give their children.—Are they ingenious—fond of mechanical pursuits? Give them a trade. Do they love to study, and cannot give their attention to any thing else!—Send them to college. Let your children choose themselves what trade or profession they will follow—and what *they* select, will generally prove the most advantageous in the end. But never think a trade too humble for your son to work at, nor a profession too important to acquire.—Let every parent pursue this course with his children, and we are confident there would be less unhappiness and misery in the world. You can never force a trade or profession upon a child; it must be natural to him. A disregard for a child's inclination in this respect, has often proved his ruin, or at least unfitted him for the duties of life.—*Bost. Mechanic.*

Present State of Jerusalem.—M. Poujoulat, in a recent visit to that sacred city, describes its appearance as melancholy and dismal—a mass of dark stone houses, each surmounted with a dome—headed together like tombs—divided into distinct quarters for Musulmans, Arabs, &c. The Jews still adore this revered spot. Twenty aged females of this religion arrived there during M. Poujoulat's sojour, each over 82, to prepare themselves a tomb in the Valley of Jehosophat.

Ring Worm.—An esteemed friend says common Lamp oil applied to the part affected will cure the ring-worm.

Respectable.—There are but few words in our language, more mis-used than this. Wealth is so often thought to be the main constituent of respectability, that when an exception is designed to be understood, it must be distinctly expressed.—The uniform newspaper phrase, in such cases, is, "Poor, BUT respectable," as if the fact of poverty were prima facie evidence against respectability. No one who has known the poor intimately, can for a moment assent to such a heresy. There is no class of society, in our country, where all the virtues which confer a just claim to respect, more generally abound, than among the poor. While the idleness, improvidence, or vice, which produce far the larger proportion of squalid misery which exists, should receive no tolerance, all honor should be paid to the virtue which shines out amidst the pressure and temptations of poverty.

A Dog Fight.—A late French paper gives a curious account of a battle which was fought at Paris between two dogs.—It was in consequence of a waget between two English noblemen, a class of men, many of whom seem to have an unconquerable propensity for amusements of this kind. The two dogs were to fight *a la outrance*, in a large arena, surrounded by spectators. One was a huge overgrown, ferocious mastiff—the other a small delicately-formed beautiful spaniel. The bets which ran high previous to the battle, were three to one on the mastiff. At the given signal, the dogs entered the arena and commenced the combat. The Spaniel seized the Mastiff by the hind leg, and held on like a good fellow. The mastiff howled with pain, and struggled violently to rid himself of the incumbrance—but to no purpose—and finally overcome with agony and exhaustion, he fell to the ground, and rolled over on his back, when his nimble antagonist, profiting by the injudicious movement, seized him by the throat and strangled him.

A Sentimental Grocer.—A gentleman stept into a grocery store in Brooklyn, last evening, for a drink of water. Observing some gravel or pebbles in the bottom of the pitcher, he asked what they were put there for. To collect the *sentiments* of the water, was the reply.

Woman's Confidence.—There is something so beautifully confiding in the natural feelings of a woman's heart, that she will never doubt until she has been taught to do so.

A person by the name of Ronald, advertises in the Louisville Journal, the loss of his pocket book, containing money and papers, which was *stolen from his room in the jail* of that city.

The following is a literal copy of a letter sent to a medical gentleman, not far distant from Blackburn:—

"Cer—Yole oblige me if yole kom un ce me. I hev a Bad kowld, am Hill in my Bow Hills and hev lost my Happy Tight.

Good Natured Editors.—Cobbett says, "I believe that if the devil were to die, London Newspapers would express their regret at the event."

To be sure they would. If they did not, some friend of the deceased would very soon salute them with an order to "stop my paper."—*Balt. Rep.*

The Western Editors must have very good natured subscribers, for they make nothing of missing a publication day if it is not perfectly convenient to get out a paper. If they have a large amount of job work on hand, they let the paper go for a fortnight—if the editor's cow gets lost in the woods, he leaves his paper and hunts her up, and his subscribers don't grumble a word at his independence.—The plan works better there than it would here—for even in this goodly city an omission like that, and for such a reason, would cost an editor half his subscription list.—*Bost. Morn. Post.*

The Comet.—A letter from Vienna announces that M. Lettrow, Director of the Observatory in that city, has received from the celebrated English astronomer, now residing at the Cape of Good Hope, the remarkable intelligence that Halley's Comet, of which so much has been said, and which was positively expected in August this year, will not be visible, because it has long since changed the direction of its course, and now revolves in a different orbit. A report by the German Astronomers on this important subject is expected very shortly, and will be published.

Wooden Pavement.—The Russians, as it seems, are in the habit of paving their streets with blocks of wood placed endwise, firmly in the earth. In England, as we have lately heard, this method of paving has been recommended, as superior to stone, forming a very even and durable surface, over which carriages pass with little noise, and with far greater facility and agreeableness than over common stone pavement.

Half a million of eggs were lately received in one arrival at Liverpool from Londonderry. There is no mistake in Irish hens.

The Mystery Developed.—Col. Burr had only one daughter, celebrated for her mind and accomplishments, who was married to Gov. ALSTON of S. Carolina. About 20 years ago, she embarked at Charleston, for N. York, and was never heard of afterwards. It has always been a matter of conjecture whether the vessel went down at sea, or became the prey of pirates. The following article from the Alabama Journal, throws light upon the fate of that gifted and noble woman:

Confession of a Pirate.—The public no doubt remember the story of the daughter of Aaron Burr, who was the wife of Gov. Alston, of S. Carolina. On the return of her father from Europe, about the year 1812, she embarked at Charleston, on a visit to him at N. York, on board a privateer built vessel, and was never heard of afterwards. It seems that the vessel had fallen into the hands of pirates, and afterwards concluded that it was wrecked and lost. It appears from the statement of a respectable merchant of Mobile, that a man died in that city recently, who confessed to his physician on his dying bed, that he had been a pirate, and helped to destroy the vessel, and all the crew & passengers, in which Mrs. Alston had embarked for N. York. He declared, says this gentleman, that after the men were all killed, there was an unwillingness on the part of every pirate to taking the life of Mrs. Alston who had not resisted them or fought them, and therefore they drew lots who should perform the deed, as it had to be done. The lot fell on this pirate, who declares he effected his object of putting the lady to death by laying a plank along the edge of the ship, half on it and half off, or over the edge, and made Mrs. Alston walk on that plank till it tilted over into the water with her. The dying pirate requested his physician to make this statement public, but his surviving family will not permit or consent that the name of the deceased should be made known.

The Pirates.—The sentence of the law was executed on five of the Spanish Pirates at Boston on Thursday morning last. The Mercantile Journal gives the following details:

"The names of the pirates executed were Pedro Gibert, the captain of the Panda, Manuel Boyga, Angel Garcia, Manuel Castillo, and Juan Montenegro; some of the prisoners made attempts the preceding night to commit suicide, to prevent which a strong guard was placed over them. Manuel Boyga, however, succeeded in obtaining a strip of tin, with which he inflicted a deep wound in his throat, but not sufficient to produce death. The wound was dressed, and he was conveyed to the scaffold in a chair.

Long before the time appointed for the execution, throngs of individuals, excited by a morbid curiosity, began to collect around the jail and on the neighboring wharves and sheds—and by 10 o'clock a dense multitude had assembled, and the roofs of many houses were covered with spectators. We regret to state that many females were present on the occasion. At a few minutes past ten o'clock, the prisoners were taken from their cells, and accompanied by two clergymen, were conducted by the officers to the place of execution. The prisoners were each neatly, but plainly dressed—their countenances appeared haggard, and their frames debilitated by long confinement—but they marched towards the scaffold with a firm and steady step. The Captain, Pedro Gibert, took the lead in the solemn procession—exhibiting the same firmness and indifference which characterized his deporment when on trial. On reaching the scaffold, an involuntary shudder seemed to pass over some of the prisoners, and their fortitude seemed to be shaken. It was but momentary however. But Gibert surveyed the awful apparatus of death and the crowd alternately, with a cool and steady gaze—and ascended the scaffold without betraying the slightest emotion. He afterwards kissed the face of Boyga, who was nearly insensible, and listened with composure to the reading of the warrant which was interpreted to them. Soon after which the Catholic clergymen repeated their last protestations of innocence—and at 11 o'clock the awful sentence of the law was executed upon them.

We understand that some of the sheds in the vicinity of the jail yard broke down with the weight of the many individuals collected on the roofs—and it is feared that some of the spectators were seriously injured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

RIOT.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, the Mayor was called upon to suppress a riot which occurred in Lombard below Sixth street.

On inquiry as to the *cause*, we learn that an old woman (colored) named Congo, formerly of Delaware, but now residing with John Hill, had a few days before been called into court to give testimony in a slave case. The old woman's testimony went to establish the claims of the owner, and to send the girl to Maryland. A number of blacks forthwith declared vengeance against Mrs. Congo, went to the dwelling of Hill, beat open the door, wounded the dog, and commenced an indiscriminate beating and stabbing of the inmates of the house.—The old woman fled to the top of the house, but was pursued, brought down and badly beaten, and but for the timely interference of the police, death would probably have resulted.

Eleven of the rioters were taken, and brought before the Mayor. They were Nathaniel Montgomery, Thomas Jordan, Hannah Jordan, James Powel, John Pusey, George Parker, John Brown, Mary Mason, Mary Ann Real, Lourie Louce, Maria Brockly. They were identified by Mrs. Congo, her daughter and Hill, and committed.

There was another rumpus in the Northern Liberties, on Tuesday afternoon. Two blacks had been arrested as runaway slaves, and an immense crowd of colored people of both sexes followed the officers, and were with great difficulty beaten off in their attempts to rescue the prisoners.—*Gaz.*

CHARLESTON, S. C. June 3.

Subscriptions to the New Bank.

The subscriptions to the new "Bank of Charleston," at the final closing of the books, by the Commissioners, in this city, yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. had reached the enormous amount of $81,130,800, being more than forty times the contemplated capital of the institution.—Books were simultaneously opened in the towns of Hamburg, Columbia, Camden and Cheraw, and although it is uncertain to what extent subscriptions have been made in those places, the presumption is that they will swell the total amount to at least *Ninety Millions of Dollars.*

A subscription, so vastly disproportioned to the capital for distribution, is, we believe, unparalleled in the monied history of any era, even when the spirit of speculation has rioted in the wildest extravagance. Many individual subscriptions have covered half, and several the whole of the capital of the Bank. The Shares to be distributed, amount only to *twenty thousand* in number, at the rate of $100 per share, making a capital of *Two Millions of Dollars*, and the first instalment of one fourth, or $25 per share, required only $500,000, to be paid down—but the number of shares subscribed for in Charleston alone, is 811,088, and the amount paid into the hands of the Commissioners, is $20,277,200, being an excess of 791,088 Shares, over the whole number, and of $19,777,200 over the total amount of the first instalment.

War.—What a picture of horror does the following brief paragraph present! What blood spilt! What money expended, to enable man to butcher his fellow man! Surely, any price but liberty and honor, should be paid by nations, for peace.

"Since the year 1,000 there have been 24 different wars between England and France, 12 between England and Scotland, 8 between England and Spain, and 7 with other countries—in all 51 wars! There have been six wars within 100 years, viz:

1st war, ending 1097, cost £21,500,000. 100,000 slain, 60,000 died by famine.

2d war, began 1702, cost £43,000,000. Slain not ascertained.

3d war, began 1739, cost £48,000,000. Slain not ascertained.

4th war, began 1756, cost £111,000,000. Slain 250,000.

5th, American war, began 1775, cost £139,000,000. Slain 200,000.

6th, Last war, began 1793, cost £750,000,000. Slain 2,000,000 amongst all the belligerents.

At the conclusion of the war which ended in 1697, the national debt was £21,500,000. At the conclusion of the last war, in 1815, the national debt amounted to no less than £1,050,500,000."—*London Times.*

A brand new phrase from "Ould Ireland."—The Athlone Independent, describing the attack made by a mob, armed with *shillalehs* on a police officer, or to prevent his apprehending a person, uses the following *naïve* phrase in detailing the matter:

"They then *laid timber on him*, in a most unmerciful manner. The magistrates granted informations against Mr. Naughton."

NEW-YORK, June 11.

A providential and almost miraculous escape from death occurred yesterday afternoon a little before sunset. A small child was playing in a third story window of the National Hotel, Broadway, opposite the City Hotel, when in an instant losing its balance, it tumbled head-long down from this extreme height, and would have been crushed to death on the pavement, but for the accidental interposition of an awning in front of the Hotel, placed there in consequence of the heat of the weather. There is no other Hotel in town probably which has an awning, and this only because its front room is on a level with the pavement. The child bounced about on the awning for a few moments as if tossed in a blanket, and finally broke through it, but it was not in the slightest degree injured, as we learn.—*Enq.*

WILLIAMSPORT, (Md.) June 13, 1835.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as was naturally to be expected, is every day attracting to this place an increasing trade. The receipts of the country produce from Franklin county, Penn., are constant and considerable: and within the last few days western wagons have terminated their trip at this place, having transferred their loads of *Tobacco* and other articles to the Canal, to be forwarded by it to market. Such will be the case with much of the Western Trade hereafter.—*Banner.*

Since the commencement of the present year, 2000 emigrants have left Halifax for the United States, owing to the depression of trade there, says the Nova Scotian.

The tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal, during the week ending on the 9th inst, were $20,437. The aggregate of tolls since the opening of the navigation this season up to the same date, is $280,000, and there are from $40,000 to $50,000 still in the hands of collectors.

Michigan.—A Convention is now sitting at Detroit to form a State Constitution. Amongst other proceedings of that body, Committees have been appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing in their Constitution for abolishing *Imprisonment for Debt* except in cases of fraud; for abolishing capital punishment, and declaring that no man's religious opinions shall constitute a disqualification for office, provided he acknowledge the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments.

The same body have passed a resolution maintaining the inviolability of their soil. This resolution they are to transmit to the President, with their thanks for standing by them in this crisis of their affairs.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

Governor LUCAS has called a special session of the legislature of Ohio, in consequence of the disagreement between the authorities of that state and those of the territory of Michigan. The message of the Governor gives a statement of the origin and progress of the dispute, and concludes with the following:

"Gentlemen—The whole subject is now before you for consideration. The question necessarily arises, what shall be done? Shall we abandon our just claim, relinquish our indisputable rights, and proclaim to the world, that the acts and resolutions of the last session of the General Assembly were mere empty things? Or, rather, shall we not (as was declared in said resolution to be our duty) prepare to carry their provision into effect? The latter, I doubt not, will be your resolution: and I trust that, by your acts, you will manifest to the world, that Ohio knows her constitutional rights; that she has independence enough to assert them; and that she can neither be seduced by flattery, baffled by diplomatic management, nor driven by menaces from the support of those rights. And, gentlemen, you may rest assured, that whatever measures, in your wisdom, you may direct, will be faithfully pursued by the executive, to the full extent of his constitutional power, and the means that may be placed under his control."

Old Friends.—During the last visit of the U. S. ship United States, at Vourla, Capt. DACRES, the former commander of the Guerriere, came into that port in command of the English line-of-battle-ship Edinburgh—he immediately, upon his introduction to Ballard, inquired after his *old friend Commodore* HULL.

Mr. Folger, of Nantucket, has long since used India rubber instead of leather on the valves of water pumps. It makes the valves perfectly tight, and will last many years.

Extensive Robbery of the Bank of Darien.—The Charleston, S. C. Courier says: The vaults of the Bank of Darien were forced open on the night either of the 6th or 7th inst. and robbed of upwards of $100,000, between 6 and 7000 of which is in specie. The Bank has offered a reward of $5000 for proof to conviction of the robbery and recovery of the amount. The civil authorities in Savannah, supposing that the facilities afforded by the numerous steam boats leaving this place for the north, would present the most probable chances of escape, have despatched here some of their officers in pursuit of the party or parties concerned. No clue however has as yet been had to their detection.

U. S. Gaz.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Bangor Whig displays the right spirit. It says:—"DANIEL WEBSTER is the rallying cry of every good Whig—yes, and will be through all mutations of party; through good report and through evil report; through majorities and minorities, while truth and honesty prevail, and while the love of the constitution holds dominion in the human heart over the love of party and its spoils. What though his party be in ranks out-numbered by the opposition—the true Whig cares not for this—and when he sees a man desert his ranks through a dread of being with the smaller number, he glories in his own adhesion. In spite of defeat, ay, on account of it, he cleaves to his own cause, and to its glorious champion, because he is swayed by principle."

Oh! the Monster! it won't stay killed.—Some of the administration papers declared that Gen. Jackson *killed the Bank.* Others say that the people must elect Van Buren President, because HE *killed the Bank.* And others assert positively that Col. Benton *killed the Bank.* Benton now declares that the *Bank is not dead!* What! killed three times and not dead yet. Oh! the monster! the monster! It is worse than the seven headed Hydra.—*Miners' Jour.*

The Suborner Punished and "the Government" Rebuked.

We have heard a great deal about the salutary influence of popular virtue, but do not recollect an instance in which its moral efficacy has been more fully and satisfactorily tested than in the recent municipal elections of Washington city. It will be recollected that Coltman, the wretch who suborned two creatures, the one a sot and the other a perfect tool, without the slighest character for veracity, to make oath *before himself* that Mr. POINDEXTER had hired Lawrence to assassinate the President, was a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city. It will also be recollected that his colleagues passed resolutions, re-echoing substantially the withering rebuke of the U. S. Senate; and that Coltman protested against this assumption of power, and threw himself upon the people. Impudently presenting himself for re-election, therefore, on the usual day for selecting city officers, the greatest efforts were made to secure his return. "It was represented that to attack Mr. Coltman on the Poindexter affair was to attack the President through him, and all the party prejudices were called into action to defeat the opposition candidate, Mr. Edward Dyer,"—a man who had been ejected from office for the crime of being a Whig. The result was as it should be. "Out of about 200 votes, Coltman had perhaps a fraction above 70, while Dyer out stripped him by upwards of 50 votes." Verily, there is a redeeming virtue in the ballot-box, which neither power can suppress, nor office corrupt.—*Lan. Union.*

RICHARD RUSH, Esq. has signified his approval of the nomination of Mr. Muhlenberg, in a letter to the "democratic" standing committee of Philadelphia.—Well done, Mr. Rush—a National Republican, an Antimason, and a Jackson Van Buren man—all within two or three years!

A SCRAP.

The Application left to the Reader.

There are periods in the history of every Government, in which the majority pursue a course opposed to justice and good policy. The inflexible statesman and patriot at such a time is bound to raise his voice against the course of the erring majority. He *may* go with the many, and hazard obloquy and reproach under cover of numbers; but such conduct would be dishonest and time-serving. He has duties to perform, which should place him above fear and temptation. To speak in a liberal sense, the statesman acts not for the present alone and his immediate countrymen, but for all time to come and the human race. He, therefore, must not permit his actions to be governed and swayed by the caprice, prejudice, passion, or cupidity of the times. He must take an elevated stand FOR THE RIGHT—careless of temporary consequences. He must expose himself fearlessly to the storm of popular clamor. It may rage for a time, and fearfully—but the fiercer its wrath, the sooner its strength will be exhausted.

Springfield Pioneer.

The town council of Winchester, (Va.) has passed a law, levying a tax of ten dollars on every lawyer; and the Virginian, a paper published in that place, intimates that there is a great deal of clamor upon the subject. But with a view of making matters equal a similar tax is laid upon the physicians. It is to be hoped that the members of council are healthful people, else will this taxation prove a bitter pill to their purses.—*U. S. Gaz.*

It is mentioned as an act of proscription on the part of the Whigs of Maryland, that they have taken the public printing from a Jackson editor, and conferred it upon the conductor of a Whig press.—These are awful times! *Ib.*

Our Country.—I go within the walls of the capitol at Washington, and there under the star-spangled banners that wave amid its domes, I find the representatives of 3 territories, and 24 nations—nations, in many senses, they may be called—that have within them all the germ and sinew to raise a greater people than many of the proud principalities of Europe, all speaking one language, all acting with one heart, and all burning with the same enthusiasm, the love and glory of our common country, even if parties do exist, and bitter domestic quarrels now and then arise. I take my map, and I mark from whence they come.—What a breadth of latitude, and of longitude, in the fairest portion of N. America! What a variety of climates, and then what variety of production! What a stretch of sea-coast on two oceans, with harbors enough for all the commerce of the world! What an immense national domain, surveyed and unsurveyed, of extinguished and unextinguished Indian titles, within the States and Territories, and without, estimated, in the aggregate, to be 1,090,371,753 acres, and to be worth the immense sum of $1,363,573,69—750,000,000 acres of which are without the bounds of the States and the Territories, and are yet to make new States, and to be admitted into the Union.

James Brooks.

The French Journals still retain some of the traces of that licentiousness and profanity which were the fruits of the revolting doctrines of Voltaire and of the Revolution of '93. They say of the two American missionaries who were devoured by cannibals in the East Indies, that they supplied them with christian nourishment!

The Nashville Banner, in speaking of the fifteen votes given in the Baltimore Convention for Tennessee by one man, says of this manner of dealing:

The fact was not only notorious in Tennessee, *but well known to that august body*, that not a man in Tennessee had ever given authority to any living mortal to represent him in that meeting; and yet Edmund Rucker, of Rutherford County, Tennessee, happening to be at Baltimore, and having been ascertained to be a Van Buren man, was very politely and patriotically invited to give the whole fifteen electoral votes of Tennessee, as the Representative of the seven hundred thousand people of this State.

From Poulson's Phila. Advertiser.

The Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, was yesterday purchased by Mr. WILLIAM SWAIM, for one hundred and ten thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Fortune has dealt most capriciously with the individual who has become the owner of this $100,000 Hall. Some fifteen, or certainly within twenty years, Mr. Swaim, then a journeyman Bookbinder, was afflicted with a scrofulous disease which resisted all the ordinary efforts of medicine. After exhausting his means of support, and still lingering with what was called an incurable disease, he was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. While there, he prepared a Medicine, the use of which soon restored him to perfect health, with his constitution unimpaired. Having cured himself, Mr. Swaim commenced the preparation of his PANACEA for the benefit of others. It immediately acquired reputation in Philadelphia, and but a short time elapsed before the information of its healing virtues spread through the Union.—Soon, too, its fame crossed the Atlantic, and Mr. Swaim was solicited by the Government of England, to proceed to London (as he did) and administer his Panacea to some of the members of the Royal Family. For the last twelve years, the reputation of his Panacea has been rapidly extending. The amount sold is wholly unprecedented. The profits of the proprietor have been enormous. It is but a few months since we heard of Mr. Swaim purchasing an entire and valuable block in the heart of the city.—Now he appears the purchaser of a splendid $100,000 Hall. We frequently, and with great satisfaction, find his name associated with the Charities of Philadelphia. Perhaps, in the history of the world, there is not another instance of such an extraordinary change of destiny and of fortune—an instance where a man has been raised from extreme poverty and hopeless disease, to sound health and princely fortune! Mysterious indeed are the ways of Providence which raised from his dying pallet in the Pennsylvania Hospital, a patient upon whom the golden mantle of STEPHEN GIRARD seems to have fallen!—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

The prison lot, at the corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, was sold on Tuesday, by Messrs. Thomas & Son, at the rate of 1101 dollars per foot, on Walnut street. The whole sum given was 219,099 dollars. JOHN MOSS, Esq. was the purchaser.—*Nat. Gaz. of June 11.*

HAMILTON, (Ohio) June 4.

Another melancholy Accident.—Mr. John Shroyer, of Morgan township, on Sunday last, was returning home from a visit to his friends in company with his wife and four of his children. Whilst Mr. S. was engaged in unhitching the horses, a tree top fell upon the wagon, and his wife was instantly killed, and three of his children much injured. The accident occurred some distance from any house, and the unfortunate man was some time in extricating his family from this horrid situation. After having covered them with a blanket, in the corner of a fence, he proceeded to procure help. We do not recollect of having ever heard of a more melancholy occurrence, taking all the circumstances into consideration.

Intelligencer.

Rail Rood Accident.—A passenger car coming to the inclined plane on the Pennsylvania Rail Road at the Schuylkill, one morning last week, before the engine was in operation, the director determined to take it down with the brake attached to the wheels. They failed, and the car coming at full speed, (one of the switches being open at the bottom) was upset and crushed to pieces. The passengers had fortunately left it, but the agent, Mr. Beatty, of Columbia, was seriously, though not fatally injured.

AMERICAN SCENERY.

There is no such scenery upon earth, I verily believe, as ours. There is but one Niagara in its broad circumferenee. And then its glorious rivers, from the tumbling cataracts of high nothern latitudes, to the calm and beautiful Alabama—the majestic Mississippi—the golden waters of Missouri—the placid, soft Ohio. And then, too, its lakes—the vast inland seas, where fleets can ride—its forests alive with songsters of almost every note, and every feather—of trees of every cast and hue—and, if seen in the frosts of autumn, beyond the power of pencil to paint—mocking the skill of man—rivalling the rich sunset on the bosom of the western clouds, and making a very paradise on earth. And then its boundless prairies—its savannahs—its vast havens, on which beat the waves of the ocean with their sullen roar—and its still solitudes, where man feels as if he really were alone with the Indian—the wild, unapproached, and almost unapproachable Indian, in his savage dignity—painted and decked for war—fiery red—with his armor—"snorting for battle," as it were; and then again, its noisy cities, where men crowd, and rush, as if the spot of earth on which they were, was their only spot—cities now vieing in business with the older cities of Europe, but yet in the gristle—in their swaddling clothes, as it were—by and by to become the Londons of the Western World.

James Brooks.

Peach Trees.—The general destruction on low grounds by the severe frost of last winter of those trees which bear so delicious a fruit is cause of great regret. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who is a practical cultivator, is fully convinced from actual experience, that "if those trees, the roots of which are alive, and exerting their resources to save the branches, were relieved by [illegible] within one, two or three inches from the ground, that numerous fine healthy young stems would be seen rising, and which in two, or at most three years, would be loaded with fruit. The preservation of the trees in this case, is very greatly enhanced by keeping the ground loose and clear of weeds near the roots."

Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Jour. of Commerce.

Eight Days later from Europe.

By the packet ship England, Capt. Maxwell, we have London paper to May 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th, both inclusive.

Lord John Russell had lost his election in Devonshire, being defeated by Mr. Parker, a tory, who received a majority of 627 votes, out of about 7000. In every other case the Cabinet ministers had succeeded. The Tories, however, are crowing very loudly on account of the defeat of Lord Russell, as he was the father of the Reform Bill, &c.

Letters from Havre of May 5th, state that Mr. Livingston embarked that morning on board the Constitution, and was already under weigh for New York. We have seen a letter from Havre, which says that Mr. Livingston's opinion is unfavorable as to the Indemnity Bill being satisfactory.

The money market, both in London and Paris, was in rather a feverish condition.

The trial of the Lyons rioters, was going on in the French Chamber of Peers. A Paris paper of the 5th, says, it was reported at half past 2, P. M. that Cavaignac one of the number, had just been sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The French ministry has been defeated on one occasion in the Chamber of Deputies, but the question on which it occurred was not a "Cabinet" one.

FRANCE.

Paris advices are to the 6th of May. The Indemnity Bill had not yet passed the Chamber of Peers. The *Courier Francais* announces the departure of Mr. Livingston, leaving Mr. Barton, Chief Secretary of the Embassy, as Charge de' Affairs. "If it is added, the Chamber of Peers should adopt the Bill with the amendment to it by the Deputies—this agent will depart in his turn, unless before that time he should receive other instructions. Such is the present state of the relations between France and America."

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

An eruption took place on the 1st of April, at 7 in the evening, a dreadful explosion was heard, and a mass of burning lava was seen to rush impetuously from the crater. The five small craters formed in the preceding eruption of the 25th of March had vanished, and were united into one frightful abyss, at least 2,000 feet in diameter; entirely filled by the column of fire, which rose to the height of 1,200 feet; the burning substances projected into the air, fell back with a horrible crash upon the crater which had cast them up, carrying with them at least 25 feet of the plateau. Thus, the fresh volcanic substances finding no vent, the whole mountain was convulsed, and four shocks of an earthquake were felt as far as Naples, though three leagues from the volcano, with an arm of the sea between. A fearful explosion like the first, soon announced that the violence of the eruption had re-opened the crater; and, till ten at night the volcano threw up, without interruption, to the height of 1,200 or 1,500 feet, immense columns of fire and burning rocks.

PORTUGAL.

The latest date from Lisbon is the 26th of April, up to which time the capital and indeed the whole country remained perfectly tranquil. Both the legislative chambers had sent deputations to wait on Queen, with messages soliciting her to take measures for a new matrimonial alliance. The following are her answers to these addresses, they are said to have been written by herself, as she did not approve of those prepared for her by her ministers, and if so, they are creditable to her talents and feelings; they are short, pithy, sensible and dignified:

"Noble Peers of the Kingdom:

"Twice in one day, to hear the wish expressed which you have addressed to me, is a task which far exceeds the strength of my afflicted heart. Those amongst you who have known the generous and honored husband whom I had the misfortune to lose, will be able to appreciate, as they deserve, the loftiness of his mind and the magnanimity of his intentions, powerful reasons, which justify a deep regret; but since the interest of the empire and its welfare, which is inseparable from it, lead you this day to my presence, I must, and am able to reply to the Noble Peers of the Kingdom, that I will take their wishes and the interest of the nation into consideration."

"Gentlemen Deputies of the Portuguese nation:

If I did not do justice to the grave motives which have determined the Chamber of Deputies of the Portuguese nation to send me the present message, I should witness with pain the interruption to my deep grief; but since the Representatives of the nation, who, like me, are aware of the great loss which we have sustained, believe that in order to consolidate the institutions which emanated from my august father, of glorious memory, I should choose another husband, I reply to the political necessity which has dictated the present message, that I am a Queen and a Portuguese. In virtue of these two qualities the Deputies ought to, and may expect from me the sacrifice which the country demands, and which will not derogate from my dignity."

The Ministers continue to urge upon the Queen the necessity of bringing her mind to contemplate a second marriage; but though in public she avows a willingness to sacrifice her feelings to her duty, yet in secret she revolts at the idea. The brother of her late husband is still the Ministers' choice; but it seems that an unexpected difficulty has arisen to the completion of this union, in the dissent of the young Prince's mother, who is strongly opposed to it. An agent will, however, be shortly sent from Portugal to negotiate the affair.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

By the arrival at N. York, of the ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, from Liverpool, we have London dates to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th of May inclusive.

A messenger with despatches for our Government came in the Orpheus.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, with Mr. Livingston on board, arrived at Plymouth, Eng. on the 13th, bound to the U. States. She was to remain there a few days.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.

The late ambassador from the U. States to France, Mr. Livingston, is sojourning for a few days with his family at Plymouth. His excellency arrived there on Wednesday, in the Constitution, American frigate, 50 guns, 460 men, Captain Elliot, bound to the U. States from Havre.

The frigate fired a royal salute, which was answered by the Sans Josel guard ship, Capt. Falcon, C. B. the commander having previously gone alongside the Constitution. A royal salute was also fired from the batteries of the citadel, in compliment to the American Ambassador.

Lord Elliott, the Commissioner sent by the Duke of Wellington to Spain, has succeeded in bringing the two belligerent parties there to accede to a convention for the purpose of stopping the butcheries committed by both parties on the prisoners made by them.

From the Pittsburg Statesman.—Extra.

WHIG MEETING.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Alleghany county, assembled on Friday evening, 12th inst., at the Hall of the Young Men's Society, in pursuance of public notice, issued by their Committee of Correspondence.

The meeting was organized by calling S. P. DARLINGTON to the Chair, and appointing D. M. HOGAN Secretary.

The committee of correspondence appointed at a former meeting, made the following report, which was adopted:

The committee appointed at a Whig meeting, held on the 28th of March last, for the purpose of corresponding with their Whig fellow citizens in the different counties of the State, relative to the call of a Whig State Convention,

Respectfully report:

That in pursuance of their instructions they prepared a circular letter, a copy of which is herewith presented, and had nearly two hundred copies printed and distributed in various parts of the State. The Committee have delayed making their report for some time, expecting that the persons to whom the circulars were sent, would generally have favored them with some notice, but hitherto only seven replies have been received, and they evince considerable difference of opinion on the subject.

Some of the Writers are favorable to the call of a Convention, and have recommended various prominent and deserving citizens as suitable persons to nominate as candidates for Governor, at the approaching election. While on the contrary, others of their correspondents whose influence and means of information are inferior to none, believe that such a measure would be inexpedient and unlikely to be attended by any beneficial result.

In this latter opinion the committee feel themselves reluctantly compelled to agree, especially as the silence of most of the Whig papers with regard to a convention, and the omission or refusal of the Whig citizens generally to choose delegates, appear to manifest a general indifference on the subject.

Under these circumstances, the committee beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is not expedient to take any further steps in relation to the call of a Whig State Convention.

Mr. DARSIE, then rose and offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, prefaced by some eloquent remarks, which after considerable discussion were adopted by a strong majority.

WHEREAS—The *WHIG PARTY* of the county of Alleghany, have upon all occasions, and in every instance, shown a disposition to make every sacrifice, short of unconditional submission, to secure the union and co-operation of those in favor of a State and National reform, and

WHEREAS the *ANTI-MASONIC PARTY*, to whom those overtures have been made in all good feeling and honesty of purpose, has invariably received them with hostile defiance or in silent contempt; and whereas, while still smarting under the stings of recent defeat in consequence of that course, they have AGAIN nominated a ticket, based alone upon their EXCLUSIVE and DISTINCTIVE principles; thus shutting the door against every thing like co-operation on our part, on any other terms than an unconditional surrender of our name and principles, and an adoption of theirs. Why should the Whigs make this sacrifice? Anti-masonry is entirely uncommitted upon all the leading measures of government; we know not whether the amendment of our State Constitution—the change of Executive rule, and in short every other reform, are not merged and lost sight of in their leading and absorbing question of Masonry. Whether this exclusive nomination be the result of their arrogant presumption of strength, or a credulous belief of our unconditional surrender of the Whig Party and gratuitous assistance, we know not; *but we take this opportunity to* DECLARE, *that we cannot consistently with our* PRINCIPLES & RIGHTS, lend our support to any county ticket now in nomination, as there are none in the selection of which we have a voice, or which is pledged for what we conceive to be the *leading interests of the Country*. Holding these opinions and views, therefore—

Resolved, That we recommend to the WHIG PARTY of this county, to celebrate the next anniversary of our National Independence in some suitable place, and upon this occasion to NOMINATE A COUNTY TICKET, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That thirty persons, to be designated by the meeting, be a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the celebration.

Mr. Webster.—The Alexandria Gazette speaks thus of Mr. WEBSTER:

The great mistake of Mr. Webster's friends, is, the belief that *he is* popular because *he ought* and *deserves to be* popular. Never was there a greater error. We say again, these are the days for *third rate men*. Daniel Webster is too great and too good a man for the miserable partisan tactics of the miserable two-penny politicians of the present day. His intellect is too lofty, his character too exalted for their comprehension.—Their imaginations cannot compass the extent of his powers and attainments. Melancholy as the fact is, we yet conscientiously believe it to be the case, that Mr. Webster's virtue, independence, and talents, are obstacles to his preferment to an office which is now sought to be obtained by art, cunning and chicanery.

The Cincinnati Whig relates an extraordinary instance of the recovery of stolen money in that city.

In August, the Norfolk Bank, Roxbury, Massachusetts, was robbed of a large sum of money, and the Bank advertised a reward for the robbers, two men by the names of West and Thorn. They were pursued to Cincinnati, where they were arrested.—They were then taken back to Massachusetts, tried, and convicted of the robbery, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 15 years. After conviction, they disclosed to their counsel, that a large part of the money had been buried in a hill in the rear of Cincinnati.—An accurate drawing and description of the place where the money had been deposited, were then obtained from them, and an agent despatched to recover the lost treasure. The agent brought a letter of introduction to a merchant of Cincinnati, who, with the agent went in search of the money. They discovered the place of deposit with but little difficulty, which proved to be in the large hill, back of the city, a short distance in the rear of the house of the late L. Watson. After digging six or eight inches below the surface of the earth, they found two stone jars, neatly sealed up with the mouth downwards, in which were deposited *seven thousand eight hundred & ninety dollars*, in bills of the Norfolk Bank. The money being thus recovered, the agent set out home rejoicing.

PHENOMENON.—By a gentleman recently from Prince William county, Virginia, we have been informed of a remarkable occurrence which took place on the Neabsco tract, about four miles from Dumfries, on Monday night, during that heavy thunder storm, which, it will be recollect, overspread the whole heavens, and apparently visited every quarter of our country. The earth for several acres, which was previously firm and good, *suddenly* (from its present appearance) sunk to the depth of about four feet, and cracked open in innumerable places throughout the whole mass, as if it had been blown by gunpowder.—The thunder and lightning there was awfully severe, accompanied by an abundant shower of hail, which, however, was not so injurious to the grain as to the window glass. Numerous persons have visited the spot, but are totally unable to account for the remarkable phenomenon. Some suppose it to have been produced by the shock of an earthquake, although the people residing in the neighborhood experienced, or rather observed no sensation during the storm to justify such a conclusion; as from the continual glare of lightning, and heavy peals of thunder, with a combination of apprehension for their personal safety, they might have had a shock of an earthquake which they attributed to the effects of the raging storm.—*Georgetown Metropolitan.*

The Puritans.—The following presentments were made in olden times by the grand juries of Maine:

1681. We present Peter Grant, a Scotchman, for not returning to his wife.

We present Geo. Gilmer for bidding the devil take Mr. Thorp.

We present Geo. Garland for frequenting Sarah Wolf's house after warning given.

1663. We present Jer. Shear for idleness, walking up and down in neglect of his calling.

1654. We present John Wadleigh for a common sleeper on the Lord's Day at the public meeting.

We present Florence Edge, the wife of Robt. Edge, for slandering Goody Parker, the wife of John Parker, in saying that she longed for Rev. Mr. Bankes.

We present Christian Ellingwood, the wife of Wm. Ellingwood, for lying under a common Fame of having two husbands.

We present Wm. Warder for denying the College to be any ordinance of God, and that therefore it was not his Judgment to give any thing to it when there was something demanded for it.

Sunday Schools.—A correspondent of the N. York Commercial states, that there are many Sunday Schools in existence among the slaves in Georgia, and several clergymen who regularly officiate among them. The planters are changing their opinions on this subject, and encouraging schools and preaching.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. June 22, 1835.

☞Flour in Baltimore $6 50.

Appointment by the Governor.

ANDERSON EWING, of Mountpleasant township, to be a Justice of the Peace.

From the Carlisle Herald.

Appointments by the Governor.

JOHN MAIN, Prothonotary, in the room of John Harper, removed.

Dr. JAMES G. OLIVER, Register, in the room of Samuel Woodburn, removed.

JACOB F. MILLER, Recorder, in the room of James Crever, removed.

JOHN IRWIN, Clerk of the Courts, in the room of R. Augney, removed.

☞The report mentioned in our last, of the death of two Germans, in Chambersburg, by lightning, is incorrect. A Mrs. WESTOVER was struck, but recovered.

☞In a part of our impression last week, we had Harrisburg instead of *Emmitsburg*, as the residence of Mr. WELTY, whose Hogs were killed by lightning. Mr. W. has long resided in the latter town.

☞Chief Justice MARSHALL is laying very ill in Philadelphia. Although, in the course of nature, this venerable jurist and virtuous man must soon pass off the stage of action, we cannot contemplate that event but with the greatest regret. Who would be his successor? is a question we fear to ask.

☞It appears that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road can be carried over the mountains west of its present completion, without requiring a single stationary engine. This was entirely unexpected.

☞Civil war has been raging in *Mexico* to a very great extent. However, Gen. SANTA ANNA obtained a decisive victory over the revolutionary chief, DON FRANCISCO GARCIA, on the 11th of May, which will, it is thought, completely destroy the hopes of the enemies of the present government. Hundreds were killed, and 3500 prisoners taken, together with all their cannon, small arms and ammuni ion. What a source of gratitude it is, that we are in the enjoyment of peace and liberty, while so many nations of the world are convulsed with wars and internal commotions.

☞The election of Brigadier General in Philadelphia has given rise to an unusual degree of excitement. Major FRITZ and Gen. PREVOST were the opposing candidates. It is said that fraudulent returns were made in favor of the former, and he was declared elected by the Brigade Inspector. Major FRITZ, in consequence of these rumors, has declined accepting the office, and a new election is to take place on Monday next.——On Wednesday last, the General issued an order as follows:

"Charges having been preferred against Brigade Inspector, Daniel Sharp, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, he is hereby arrested. A general Court Martial will be convened without delay for the trial of the prisoner. The constitution of the Court will be published in future orders.

Signed, A. M. PREVOST,
Brig. Gen. 1st Brig, 1st Div. P. M."

Bible Society.

At an adjourned meeting, held agreeably to public notice, in the German Church, in the borough of Gettysburg, by a number of the citizens of Adams county, friendly to the formation of a Bible Society, the Rev. B. F. SCHNECK was called to the Chair, and Dr. *D. Gilbert* appointed Secretary.

A Society was formed, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, to be called the "Bible Society of Adams County," of which all persons, residing within the county, may become members by subscribing any sum annually.

An election for Officers being held, the following persons were elected for the present year:

PRESIDENT,
JAMES C. WATSON.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
Rev. C. P. KRAUTH,
Hon. WM. M'CLEAN,
Rev. F. RUTHRAUFF,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
Rev. WM. PAXTON, D. D.
Rev. R. S. GRIER,
Rev. D. GOTTWALD,
Rev. R. BOND,
Rev. M. JACOBS,
WALTER SMITH, Esq.

SECRETARY,
Rev. D. D. [illegible]

TREASURER,
ROBERT G. HARPER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Rev. S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D.
THOMAS DICKEY,
WM. W. PAXTON.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the borough.

DAVID GILBERT, *Sec'y.*

☞We learn that MICHAEL BRENNER, of Liberty township, was found dead yesterday morning in his bed. He had been in his usual health on the preceding evening.

COMMUNICATED.

RAIL ROAD.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the Citizens of Gettysburg, was held at the Court-house in said Borough, on Saturday the 20th of June, inst.——SAMPSON S. KING, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JOHN B. M'PHERSON appointed Secretary.

After a free conversation, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to confer with similar committees in York and Franklin counties, on the subject of a Rail-Road, with powers to have the necessary surveys, &c. made by competent persons.

Gen. T. C. Miller, T. Stevens, Esq. Thomas J. Cooper, John F. Macfarlane, Wm. M'Clellan, M. C. Clarkson, James A. Thompson, Col. Geo. Himes, and Jacob Shull, were appointed said Committee.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers of the Borough.

S. S. KING, *Chairman.*
J. B. M'PHERSON, *Secretary.*

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. HARPER:

My son, a lad of 14, being alone in the store yesterday at noon, was attracted to a retired corner of the room, by the piteous cries of some small animal, when, on gently removing the top of a barrel-cover from the wall against which it was leaning, he discovered a large *Spider* on the floor, in firm grapple with a half-grown Mouse. The main point of contact was in the side of the Mouse, where the spider had his hold, and was slowly but firmly advancing, in the deadly purpose of gaining his den, with his terrified and screaming victim, which the humane interference of the observer obliged him to relinquish. A SUBSCRIBER.

Gettysburg, June 19, 1835.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

The York Gazette, under the head "*Cheap Travelling*," announces that the fare from York to Philadelphia, by the *Good Intent* line of Coaches and Cars, has been reduced to *two dollars and sixty-two and a half cents.*

We understand the charge by the same line, from Columbia to Lancaster, has been reduced to 37½ cents, and from Lancaster to Philadelphia to $1 75.

The People's Line, we are informed, carry at the same charges.—*Lanc. Jour.*

The Georgia papers state that the *Cherokee* Indians have rejected the provisional treaty agreed upon some time since between a delegation from that tribe and the Executive.

Extraordinary Verdict.—A case of assault and battery has been tried at Williamsburg, Va. where the jury returned a verdict that the *plaintiff* should be taken to the public whipping-post, and there receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, and that the *lawyer* should pay the cost of prosecution! Although this verdict is a novel one in the history of litigation, yet we venture to say, it is just what it ought to be.

Extensive Carriage Manufactory.—The most extensive manufactory of carriages in the U. States, is at Amherst, Mass. The establishment is owned by Messrs. Knowles and Thayer. It gives constant employment to nearly one hundred hands, and turns out work to the amount of 100,000 dollars per year. They sold in Boston last year, 110 carriages, and they have orders from all parts of the Union. We saw three elegant carriages building, one to go to Florida, one to N. Orleans, and one to Mexico. They have made carriages for Ex-President Adams, President Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. McLean, Gen. Macomb, and about forty members of Congress and the Departments, and they have an order for a coach from *Paris.* But the most splendid affair of the vehicular kind ever built in America, is a coach they have now on hand for the Hon. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives. It is utterly impossible to put any more work upon it, without substituting gold and silver for brass and plate; it will cost $1800. Mr. Van Buren's cost $1400, and President Jackson has a barouche from their establishment which cost the same money.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are chiefly occupied with the proceedings of the Chamber of Peers. *La Tribune*, a republican Paris Journal, has ended its career. It has been seized 112 times since its commencement in 1831, and for the 113th on the last day of its existence. The fines to which it has been subjected, amounted to 157,630f., and the term of imprisonment of its different editors, when added together, to no less than 49 years. The public subscriptions raised towards the payment of the fines amounted to 85,852f., leaving a balance against the concern of 71,778f. One of the editors, M. Bichat, has still 5, and another M. Lionne, 14 years to remain in prison to expiate their political offences.—Another prosecution was hanging over its head at the time of its dissolution, in consequence of an attack on the proceedings pending before the Chamber of Peers.

The Planet Mercury can now be seen very distinctly between the hours of 8 and 9 in the evening. It appears like a star of the first magnitude, in the direction WNW.

Sylvester W. Sheldon, Postmaster at Londonderry, Vermont, has been convicted of robbing the mail, and sentenced to hard labor in the State prison of that State, for 12 years.

Large Hail Stones.—It is stated in the papers that during a severe squall in Gallatin, Tenn. hail stones fell in the form of *solid chunks of ice*, many of them weighing a quarter of a pound—and averaged from *eight to sixteen inches in circumference!* One of them was picked up after the storm which weighed a pound! It must have been rather awkward to have been caught out in such a shower!

The Detroit Journal states Gov. Cass has disposed of the front part of his farm in the vicinity of Detroit, for $100,000.

ANOTHER FOOT RACE.

A foot race, mile heats, for a purse of $100, took place in N. York a day or two since. There were eight competitors, among whom was Stannard, the winner of the great ten mile race; but only three contended the second trial. We annex the result:

Barefoot (the Iroquois Indian,)	1	3	3
Stannard (the Connecticut boy,)	2	1	1
Mahony (the Irishman,)	3	2	2

Time of the first, 5m. 1s.; second heat, 5m. 6s.; third heat, 5m. 30s.

From the Georgetown (D. C.) Metropolitan.

On Tuesday morning the interesting ceremony of "taking the veil" was performed at the Monastery in Georgetown when the following young ladies were admitted into this close union with the Catholic Church: Miss Olivia Stonestreet (Sister Philomena); Miss Sarah Jenkins (Sister Clara Agnes); Miss Emeline McGary (Sister Theodosia.)

A Man Burned to Death.——A few nights ago, at Chaunornay, in the Ain, a man having returned home late, in a state of intoxication, would not disturb his family to let him in, but crept into a public oven to pass the night. It happened that bread had been baked in it in the course of the day, and it was still warm. It seems that after he had got in, the door of the oven closed of itself. His family sought him in vain, and it was not till two or three days after, when his wife went to the oven to heat it for a batch of bread, that she found the unfortunate man absolutely baked to death.

Affray at Hartford.—The N. York papers contain an account of a serious affray between the white and colored inhabitants of Hartford, Conn. The N. Y. Evening Star states that the riot was occasioned "by a negro shooting a white man in the street." A mob was immediately raised by the whites, and two negroes were shot dead, after which they proceeded to pull down the houses of the blacks, several of which were destroyed."

It was so cold in Indiana last winter, that an Editor in that State was obliged to sit up in his office all night with a couple of printer's devils rubbing his head, *to keep the ideas from freezing!*

LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE.

A member of the newly elected councils of N. York has recently introduced into that *Sanhedrim* of Gotham, a resolution in effect forbidding masses of rock from taking a westerly course, when blown off by a good blast of powder, in the neighborhood of the penitentiary. There is much wisdom and foresight in the proposition, and the council man showed himself worthy in offering the resolution. "Salus populi suprema lex;" and there can be no doubt that the rocks, being on the land of the corporation, are bound to take the course which the corporate authorities shall indicate.

U. S. Gaz.

Very Thoughtful.——Day before yesterday, as one of the joiners at work on our new office was engaged in siding up the gable end, some twenty-five or thirty feet from the ground, the staging upon which he was standing gave way and fell, but as good luck would have it he caught in the gable end window and remained safe. His first exclamation as spectators gathered around was, "There, I have spilt all my nails!"—*Fredonia Censor.*

Pandemonium.—It is said, that 10,000 dollars worth of cigars are daily consumed in Havanna—that there are 30,000 persons in that city out of a population of 80,000, engaged in the *manfacture* of this article.

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. *Moses Fernus*, to Miss *Maria Glass*—both of this county.

On the 11th inst. by the same, Mr. *Samuel Kennedy*, to Miss *Margaret Sowers*—all of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. *James Fisher*, to Miss *Matilda Sawer*—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Jesse Heck*, to Miss *Theresa Schmieg*—both of this county.

DIED,

At Hope, Upper Canada, after a few days illness, ROBERT COLEMAN, Esq. aged 58, a native of Leicestershire in England, but for many years a well known residence of that Province. The occasion of Mr. Coleman's death was singularly a distressing one. About a week ago he accidentally punctured the top of his thumb, beneath the nail, with a knife; inflammation ensued; but thinking little of it at the time, from the smallness of the wound, he unfortunately allowed it to proceed too far, before applying to his medical adviser: till at length mortification placed him beyond the reach of assistance.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *NANCY M'NAIR*, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the *15th of August next.*—And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

☞The Administrator resides in Liberty township.

SAMUEL M'NAY, *Adm'r.*

June 22. 6t

Best Turnip Seed,

FOR SALE at the Apothecary and Drug Store of *SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.*

June 22. tf

☞A MEETING of the "Young Men's Temperance Society" will be held on *Saturday evening next*, at 7 o'clock, in the College. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

J. MACFARLANE, *Sec'y.*

June 22. 1t

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops,

IS one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of the body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the forms of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores*, (even when the bones are affected) *White Swellings*, (if applied with Dr. Relfe's Liniment,) *foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scaldhead in Children, Scurvy & Scorbutic Gout, Pimpled or Carbuncled Faces, Festering Eruptions, and Venereal Taints throughout the body*, in which last case the Drops often cure when Mercury fails. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Physic* to purify and cleanse the system from humors which frequently appear at these seasons of the year. They also aid the process of digestion, and by purifying the blood, prevent the secretion of malignant humors on the lungs. The Proprietor confidently relies upon the vast number of surprising cures effected by the Drops, not only in Boston and its vicinity, but throughout the Union, for the best proof of their excellence as an unfailing *Alterative Medicine*, in all cases above specified.

This article has recently been pronounced by a physician of the first respectability, who had witnessed its surprising efficacy, as entitled, in his opinion, to take the lead of all the popular articles known for the above complaints, and indeed it is fast gaining this point in public estimation, throughout the country.

Price $1 a Bottle, or six Bottles for $5.

DR. RELFE'S

Anti-Bilious Pills.

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

TO comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless: Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

DR. RELFE'S Vegetable Specific.

For *Sick Headache, &c.* Price 50 cents.

☞None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Druggist & Apothecary.

Gettysburg, June 22. tf

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest price given for good clean *WOOL* at the Store of

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, May 18. tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Wednesday evening last, an indented Apprentice, named *WILLIAM DONALDSON*—about 16 years of age. The above Reward will be paid for returning him to me—but no thanks or charges.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, June 15. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against *HENRY SCHRIVER*, Sen. of Tyrone township, Adams county, are requested to present the same to the subscribers, (who have been appointed his Assignees,) on or before *the 20th day of July next.*

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
HENRY BITTINGER, } *Ass's.*

June 15. td

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *JAMES STEALY*, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the *25th day of July next*, and those who have claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

☞The Administrator resides in Germany township.

JOHN M'C. FORREST, *Adm'r.*

June 15. 6t

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on *Saturday the 4th of July next*, at 8 o'clock, precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, and each member provided with 13 rounds of blank cartridges.

ROBT. MARTIN, *O. S.*

June 15. tp

NOTICE.

ROSANNAH WILSON, by her next friend, Mich'l C. Clarkson, vs. Peter Wilson. } Alias Subpœna for a DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

Peter Wilson.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Rosannah Wilson, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 15, 1835. } tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the second day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Sheffer and William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

The proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Joseph Faller,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Catharine, intermarried with the petitioner; Elizabeth, intermarried with Philip Fleshman; Margaret, intermarried with Charles Smith; Anthony Faller; the children of John Faller, to wit: Anthony, Henry, Andrew, Jacob, Joseph, Catharine, intermarried with Henry Wagaman; Margaret Faller; Mary, intermarried with John Smith, since deceased, to wit: Joseph J. Smith, Samuel Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Louisa Smith; and the children of Polly, intermarried with Samuel Deffendall, now deceased, to wit: John Deffendall, and Catharine Deffendall—or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

THOMAS C. MILLER, Clerk.

June 15. 4t

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

This work will in future be edited by

Mrs. A. H. NICHOLAS,

who will receive the aid and advice of

WASHINGTON IRVING,
EDWARD EVERETT,
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN,

in making the necessary selections for it.

New-York, June 15. tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of *JOHN M'DERMAD*, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed *Auditors* to settle and apportion the amount due and payable to each Creditor out of the assets of said Estate; and will meet for that purpose, at the house of JAMES GOURLEY, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 27th of June inst.* at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE ARNOLD,
SAML. R. RUSSELL, } Audit'rs.
ROBT. G. HARPER,

June 8. td

MINERAL WATER,

PREPARED in Stone-ware Vessels, kept constantly at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

And a handsome selection of

BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 1. tf

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

LOT FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 1st day of August next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate near the East end of York-street in said Borough—late the property of SAMUEL A. COBEAN, deceased.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

SAMPSON S. KING, *Adm'r.*

June 8. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, a small TRACT of LAND, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing **31 *Acres***, of which about 10 are cleared. The improvements are a

1½ STORY HOUSE,

Log Barn, and a log Shop.—There is a good well of excellent water. Marsh-creek runs through the tract. The terms will be moderate.

☞If the above Property is not sold before the *15th of August next*, it will be offered at Public Sale, on said day, on the premises.

HENRY GIPE.

June 8. 3t

Lumber! Lumber!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past encouragement, would beg leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand, a very large assortment of

WHITE PINE & YELLOW PINE

BOARDS,

Ash Plank, Pine Plank, &

SCANTLING,

Pine and Oak Shingles,

POPLAR SCANTLING, CHERRY BOARDS & PLANK, &c. &c.

☞He has also on hand a large stock of

IRON,

Rolled, Hammered, & Round, from Codorus Works—all which he will sell low for CASH.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 8. 3t

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(TENTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,

By the most celebrated Authors,

PUBLISHED AT $3 PER ANNUM,

BY L. A. GODEY,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Feb. 2. tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S

INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 5. tf

THE

CHURCH HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by *Henry Smith*, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

Bookseller, Gettysburg,

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscribers, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to their stock of Dry Goods, &c. have opened, in part of their Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to their order.——They have also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which they consider themselves responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)
" Morocco do. do. do.
" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)
" Calf and Coarse Brogues,
" Do. Shoes, (regularly made,)
" Do. do. (pegged,)
" Seal do. and Brogues,
" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing)
" Slippers, plain and colored,
Ladies' Seal Boots,
" Gaiter do.
" Seal Slippers,
" Morocco do.
" Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of *Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. &c.* The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

DICKEY & HIMES.

May 4. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *NANCY SHEPHERD*, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the *first of December next*; and those who have claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

☞The Executor resides in Hamiltonban township.

DAVID WITHEROW, *Ex'r.*

June 8. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *JOHN CLINE*, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the *first of August next*; and those who have claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

☞The Executors reside in Menallen township.

JOSEPH CLINE, } *Ex'rs.*
JESSE CLINE,

June 8. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *MARY JOURDAN*, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, are hereby notified to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the *first of July next*. And those persons having claims against said deceased, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

☞The Administrator resides in Franklin township.

JAMES RUSSELL, *Adm'r.*

May 18. 6t

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers, having just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, will open a

FRESH AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS,

including *Summer Cloth, Broad Cloth, Painted Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Bonnets;*—also *Queensware*, and a general assortment of *SHOES* & BOOKS—all of which they respectfully invite the public to call and view.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Messrs. Dickey & Himes

WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with EMMERSON'S *READER and ARITHMETIC* at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS.

June 8. tf

Oil of Celsus,

For Beautifying and Preserving

HUMAN HAIR.

PREVENTING the hair from falling off, (particularly after sickness,) promoting the growth of the hair, and preserving its color——prepared only by WILLIAM GOODRIDGE, York, Pennsylvania. Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of *S. H. BUEHLER.*

June 8. tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:

Gutzlaff's History of China,
History of the Inquisition,
Abbott's Young Christian,
" Child at Home,
" Mother at Home,
" Corner Stone,
Six Months in a Convent,
Answer to Six Months in a Convent,
Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans,
Dr. Schmucker's Popular Theology, second edition,
Henry and Antonia,
Steward on Hebrews,
Watson's Theological Dictionary,
Harper's Family, Theological and Classical Library complete.

—ALSO—

Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every decription, fancy and common binding, and Stationary of every description.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8. tf

Morrison's Pills.

The Hygein Universal Medicine

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

REMOVING all obstructions in the intestines, thoroughly cleansing the bowels, giving purity to the blood, and thereby promoting its free circulation. Striking at the root of *all diseases*, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. For Sale at the Apothecary of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8. tf

NOTICE.

THE Firm of *T. Dickey & Wm. D. Himes* is henceforth dissolved, and business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of DICKEY & HIMES, as formerly, to whom have been handed over all accounts of T. Dickey and Wm. D. Himes.

T. DICKEY,
W. D. HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, residing in Liberty township, on the 31st of May, an indented Apprentice, named *JEREMIAH SELL*, about 13 years of age. His clothing was tow pantaloons, cotton shirt, and white chip hat. The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension, but no thanks given, nor charges paid. All persons are cautioned against harboring said boy.

NATHANIEL RANDOLPH.

June 8. 3t

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the Subscriber's, residing in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, on the 24th of May, a small

BAY MARE,

with a small star on the right side of her forehead; is five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HIRAM BOYD.

June 8. 3t

REMOVAL.

I will remove my Shop on the first day of April, to that owned by Mrs. Chamberlain on South Baltimore-street, two doors south of Mr. David M'Creary's Saddle and Harness Factory, where all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,

will be made and sold at reduced prices, of superior finish and best quality, warranted.——ALSO,

All kinds of TURNING, and

House and Sign Painting,

attended to as formerly.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, March 23. tf

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26. tf

O'NEILL'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholic, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12. tf

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard & Saratoga streets,

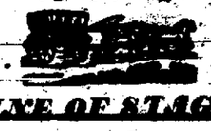
BALTIMORE.

JOHN MURPHY, JR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former Customers, that he has taken the above House, where he is prepared to accommodate such as may favor him with a call, in a manner inferior to that of no other similar Establishment in the City. He hopes, by assiduity and a determination to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 30. tf

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town



LINE OF STAGES.

THE public are informed, that a line of Stages has commenced running three times a week between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town, connecting with the Philadelphia line at the former place, and with the Wheeling line at the latter—ensuring a prompt passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling.

JOHN B. MARSH.

June 1. 4t

New Goods.

MILLER & WITHEROW

HAVE just returned from the City with a *fresh* supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which they offer to the Public on as accommodating terms as any other Establishment in the country. They invite the attention of those desirous of purchasing.

Gettysburg, May 18. tf

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the *York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company*, have this day declared a Dividend of *ONE DOLLAR* on each share for the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, onor after *the 10th day of June next*, at Gettysburg by GEORGE SMYSER, or at York by

PHILIP SMYSER, *Treas'r.*

May 27, 1835. [June 8.] 3t

Novel Mode of Clubbing.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO, AND MUSEUM.

AS the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz:—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

1. Those who have payed or now pay $5 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which seperate is $9, on the payment of $7.

2. Those who have paid or now pay $6 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is seperately $8, on the payment of $6.

3. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio, shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 on the whole.

4. The Circulating Library and Museum, will be sent to the same address on the payment of $10.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together, comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age, than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the U. States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading room in one of our Atlantic cites. In the Library the newest and best books are published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles of America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles.

These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,

207 Chesnut street, Philad.

June 1. 3t

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

Beware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, Va. July 15, 1830.

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkin's Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but, having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.

☞Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of 'Judkins' Ointment,' the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of

SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

(formerly Judkins')

When I first made and prepared this Ointment, and had, in several instances, experienced its good effects, I sent it to several physicians, with instructions in what cases to apply it, who were of opinion that the Ointment would be a valuable public benefit. I concluded that the Ointment would occasionally fall into hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process—therefore, it might be propagated in this adulterated situation; as it might in some degree resemble the original—and in this way its good effects would be obliterated. Under these considerations I secured the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White swellings of every description.
2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.
3d. Schirrous or Glandular tumours, particularly those hardened tumours in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.
4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.
5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.
6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situated.
7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the ointment must keep the part out of water.
8th. Chilblains, or parts affected by frost.

It is also one of the best remedies for burns and scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time.

For women's inflamed breasts and glandular swellings, it is superior to any yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of the mineral) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from the exposure to cold.

This ointment has cured sores of many years standing—where impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore, in consequence of the bones becoming carious or rotten, it will stop the progress of the caries, increase the quantity of discharge, remove the offensive smell and ease the pain.

It cures the worst Felons and Whitlow, on application of forty-eight hours.

The following notices on this may suffice:

☞PILES.

Before leaving Boonsboro, I had heard much of an article in which you appear before the public as proprietor, named Dr. William Judkin's Patent Specific Ointment, made by C. Herstons, near Frederick, Md. and of its decided efficacy in cures on persons with whom I am well acquainted. Since my residence in Baltimore it has performed a cure on a friend of mine afflicted with piles. Having myself been a sufferer for some years with this distressing disease, I now unhesitatingly applied your Ointment in my own case, and am gratified that I can say it made a perfect cure. * * J. A. BENTZ.

Counting Room, Lombard street.

Mr. C. HERSTONS, Frederick City Md. proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, (formerly called Judkins'.)

Dr. Drish, a Druggist in Leesburg, Va. informed the subscriber that three persons had each obtained from him a pot of Judkins' Ointment, (not of the subscriber's make.)—After having tried it, they found it was not good, and returned it to him.

Having had much experience, for many years, in making this Ointment, and being again concerned in the patent right, the public have a right to be cautioned against imposition—and, in order to effect this, and to secure to them the genuine article, it has been thought advisable, as above stated, to use the authority granted by Mr. Shepherd, and to call it after the proprietor's own name.

Frost Bite.—About four winters ago I was severely frost bitten in my feet, and became quite lame—every succeeding winter brought forth the severity of the disease. I heard of Dr. W. Judkins' ointment last winter, and had it applied—it acted like a charm, and completely cured me in a short time.

ED. D. SHELMERDINE.

Baltimore county, Oct. 2, 1821.

From L. W. Balch, Esq. Counsellor at Law, Frederick, Md.

Mr. C. Herstons—Sir: I deem it proper to state, for the benefit of the public, that, several years since, two of my children were affected with Scald Head of an inveterate character. My family physician, Dr. John T. Wilson of Leesburg, Va. who was very skilful and judicious in his practice, in vain endeavored by every means to effect a cure.—At length Judkins Ointment was applied and the affection was permanently relieved.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. W. BALCH.

NEW-MARKET, Feb. 21, 1832.

Mr. Herstons—Sir: I bought an article in Baltimore having the name of Judkin's Ointment. I sold some of it that was returned to me, not being good. It is true, it had not your name round the pot, which I now understand is on the genuine article, as made by you. This is to give notice that the public may be guarded against an imposition of the kind. Yours, &c. A. I. BARNEY.

The following will be hereafter attached to each pot—'SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, (formerly Judkins') made and sold, wholesale and retail, by

C. HERSTONS near Frederick, Md.'

N. B. To more fully guard the public, (the proprietor,) C. Herstons' name will appear in his own hand writing, written through the circle outside the ointment pot.

SOLD BY APPOINTMENT, BY

S. H. Buehler, only Agent, Gettysburg,
Adam S. Duncan, - *Cash-Town,*
Mr. Blythe, - - *Millers-Town,*
Davis & Grover, - *Littles-Town.*

June 9. tf

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

HANDBILLS,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of

"THE SENTINEL."